AGASSIZ'S EXPEDITION.

The Professor's Survey of the Coast and Soundings of the Deep.

THE WONDERS OF THE OCEAN.

Our Ancestors, the Marine Animals-Their Metamorphoses, Affinities and Chronological Succession in Geological Times.

A JOURNEY THROUGH BRAZIL.

United States Coast Survey Steamer Hassler, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 14, 1872. On the evening of January 16 we left the harbor of Pernambuco, having lain there for twenty-four hours in a voluntary quarantine, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in the town. The thorities did not seem to consider that there was

any special necessity for precaution, one individual remarking that there had been only sixty latal cases, thus far, that month. To our minds the fact of a mortality, from one disease alone, of thirty deaths a week, in a population of not more than 12,000, brought the conviction that it was desirable to have the least possible communication between the sutp and the shore. This was strengthened by the knowledge, derived from another source, that the disease was rapidly spreading, and was making

frightful havoc among the shipping lying in the

count we saw no more of Pernambuco than could be observed from the deck of the Hass-ler, and remained there no longer than was necessary for taking in a moderate supply of coal. The harbor there is formed by a wonderful reef from two to five rods broad, and extending for five miles in a direct line. At high tide it is almost entirely concealed by the surf which dashes over it, but at low water it is left dry, exposing a surface so straight and even that it could easily be mistaken for a work of art, and forming a natural promenade rising out of the sea. It is composed of a yellow sandstone, obscurely stratified, and covered with a

us organic deposit which probably serves

to protect it from the action of the waves. There

as a break in it opposite the northern end of the

but the close proximity of the breakers on either

aide makes it an apparently dangerous passage. On the end of the reef are a fort and a lighthouse, built by the Dutch some two hundred years ago, in a most durable manner. The foundations were formed by blocks of stone imported from Europe and fastened to the reef with Iron bands. Pernambuco was formerly called Cidade da Recife-the City of the Reef-and that name is still occasionally employed. About two miles to the northward the old city of Olinda, formerly the capital of the province, is situated, on the extremity of a semi-circular range of hills, which surrounds the low, swampy ground occupied by the present capital. There is a tradition that its name was derived from the words of an old voyageur—Quarte Coelho—who arrived on the coast in 1630, and who, struck by the beauty of this eminence, exclaimed, "O linda situa-cao para se funda uma villia!"—"O, beautiful site on which to found a city " The accuracy of this narrative is not incontestably proved, but the city of the present day certainly looks much more inviting and much less like a "Dutch oven for cook-

ing fever in" than did its successor in provincial ONE FEATURE OF THE HARBOR

which attracted our attention was the large number of little trading smacks, or barquezas, which passed us continually, laden down to the water's edge. carrying in proportion to their size a great spread of canvas and navigated by one or two semi-nude negroes, lolling in the stern or sleeping congestively on the cargo. We went outside the reef under the charge of a phot, who then left us. At eleven P. M. the light on the reel was about fourteen miles distant, bearing north, and we took our departure from it, standing off from the shore on a outh by west course. On the next day a lew sound ings were taken, and on the following das dredging was commenced and continued at intervals for twenty-four hours in sight of the coast of Brazil and in latitude about twelve degrees south. Many valuable specimens were secured, but one especially was of particular interest.

elore we started Professor Agassiz wrote a letter to Professor Benjamin Petrce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, which was afterwards published, and in which he ventured to foresaid, we would probably find at different depths. He based this prediction upon the following line of argument:-If there is a plan, according to which the affinities among animals and their chronological succession were predetermined and their mode of growth and geographical distribution arranged, it pecomes possible to use the knowledge we possess of well known forms under familiar conditions, in predicting what new forms should exist under certain other conditions. Moreover, there being "a correlation between the gradation of animals in the complication of their structure, their order of succession in geological times, their mode of development from the egg and their geographical distribution upon the surface of the globe," it is also possible that, as these conditions approach more or less nearly those supposed to have prevailed during certain geological epochs, the animals subject to them should resemble more or less closely those which existed during those epochs. In other words, there being a law which has operated through the ages and to which all animal life conforms and has conformed, the Protessor asserted that our knowledge of that law is at present sufficient to enable science to "anticipate the discovery of facts." He said that as we dredged at different depths we would find the physical conditions approximating those of geographical times, the greater depths resembling the earlier periods, and that, consequently, we might expect to find animals having more resemblance to extinct types than to those now existing. He gave many examples, embracing all the classes of animals which can live at great depths, but one of these will be sufficient to illustrate the

The class of crustaceans, including the crabs, shrimps and lobsters of the present day, was represhrimps and lobsters of the present day, was represented in geological time more prominently by animals called trilobites than by any others. They were divided, as their name implies, into three lobes—a central larger one and two external ones, equal to each other. They constituted what has been called by Professor Agassiz a synthetic type, or one embracing, along with the characteristics of the group to which it belongs, olders of another independent group.

or one embracing, along with the characteristics of the group to which it belongs, others of another independent group.

We have now a family—seroils—belonging to the order of isopods, or those having the appendages to the various segments of the body equal and alike. This family and one other, the simulus, belonging to the enhomostraca, the lowest division of crustaceans, approach more nearly to the trilotites than any other living species. Professor Agastiz expected, and put on record his expectation that we would find something intermediate between the Living AND Fossil. Families, but partaking more of the trilobitic peculiarities than of those of the existing animals. This expectation was fulfilled, and just such a spectmen was obtained in one of our hadis. Several other acquisitions have been made, confirming the Processor's assertions and justifying the belief that a large majority of them will nave been found correct before the conclusion of the voyage.

On Saturday, the 20th, numerous hadis were made on the Abrolhos, a series of islands or flats, the larger portion submerged, a few miles from the mainland and extending through several degrees of latitude. Some of our dredging nere was very rich in its results, some almost valueless, and the change from one character to the other would be made in going one or two miles, or less; so that a dredge filled with corals, annelids, crinoids, amatule, star fishes and crustaceans would be followed by one comaining only a few lifeless shells, or, perhaps, not even those.

In addition to the members of the animal kingdom many varieties of seaweds have been brought to the surface, and each one, from the minute protophyles forn from their rocky beds to the broad masses of laminaria yards in length and covered with colonies of bryozoans, has been carefully preserved. This collection has already become of much value and promises to continue increasing in interest and importance.

made value and promises to commute investigation interest and importance.

On the 21st and 22d credging was conducted, and curing a portion of the time we were just off Cape Frio, where the hadis were quite valuable.

On the morning of the 23d every one was on deck at sunrise, not to lose any of the beauties of the mountain scenery of the coast. This proved to be one of the most delightful experiences we have

yet had. We were steaming along a few miles from the shore, the water perfectly smooth, the air of the early moraling cool and relrosting, and the scenery magnificent beyond description. Huge porposes gamboled clumsity around us; great sharks followed or preceded us, their sharp dorsal flas making long ripples on the smooth surface of the sea; tiny land birds flew over our neads or perched on the shrouds, and nearer and bigher grew the naked citifs, the lotty peaks, the majestic domes of the wonderful mountain masses encircling the harbor of kio.

We entered through the passage between the laitner and headed directly up the bay, its full beauty was manifest to us for the first time. The piacid expanse of water, dotted with isiets, the belt of green verdure descending to the water's edge, and the dark, distant background of the chain of mountains, form a picture which is well worthy the numerous culogiums which have been bestowed upon it.

we anchored at about eleven A. M. and sent ashore for our mail, but, with a few iortunate exceptiona, it was entirely missing, and such is the conusion and MBMANAGEMENT OF POSTAL APPAIRS here that we have not been able to satisfy ourselves up to the present time as to whether our letters have been nere and have been sent forward by mistake or have never reached here at ail, or are still in some lorgotten nook of the Post Office, where they will remain until the next general cleaning day. Prominent mercanatis have assured us that so far from ours being an extraordinary case it is quite usual for them not to receive their letters for five or six weeks after their arrival at the port. We have seen many things to admire in the Brazilian government since we have been here, but this is a said drawback and offers a lamentable contrast to our prompt and reliable postal system. One other deprecatory observation should be made in reference to the action of the government in giving to one man a line-long monopoly of the business of supplying vessels with water, thus putting it in his power to detain a ship until it is his pleasure to send off the required amount of that necessary article. It is a most unjust, unwise and unreasonable act, and they would be made to feel that it is so were the poople possessed of more Northern energy and spirit.

Since we have been here a number of trips into the surrounding country have been made, combining pleasure and profit. Soon after we came a party of seven ascended the mountain of Tipes, just back of the city, whose peak, having an altitude of about three thousand feet, is the highest of the range of mountains on that side of the harbor. Taking the cars at the depot of the Kio Janeire Street Railway Company, we were conveyed rapadiy by successive relays of fine mues through the suburbs of Rio and the adjoining fields to the little village of Tipuca, having had on our way some lovely views of Rio, of the Organ Mourtains and of the indusers, each of the indusers, and, considering the s

with guests during the summer months.

One of

THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS OF THE FLACE
is a bath attached to the establishment and reserved exclusively for the use of gentlemen visitors.
A basia, twenty leet square and five feet deep, is feet by a mountain brook, which tumbles noisily in at one side and out at the other, forming two miniature cascades; stone steps load into the pool within and inder the cascade without; two latticed arbors on the edges of the enolosure serve as airy dressing rooms. Thick climps of namoos, coffee hedges, flied with iruit and flowers, and a steep nill, covered with invariant shrubber, shield two sides of the pond, while from the others a wild and rurged prospect adds to the charm of this unique bath. Such a combination of natural advantages, succeeding the diminuity rubber tuns with whica most of us had been obliged to be content for several weeks, was a great fuxury and was duly appreciated as such, from three to live daily visits being made to that spot during our stay on the mountain. An attempt to reach the peak was made on the day following our arrival, but was unsuccessful, owing to the directions given by an unserveral inlies out of our course. When the mistake was discovered it was too late to rectify it; but a delightful day was spent in wandering over the mountain, following up the course of brooks, collecting terms and license or resting where only stray gleams of sunlight pierced the arch of foliage above us, and the roar of a cascade or the ripple of a streamiet seemed to cool the air.

After dinner at the hotel we went to see some immense masses of granile, which since the Protessor's visit, eight years ago, have gone by the name of Agasavi's boulders. They are supported at a fin first of the summer of the air of the long, sixty-eight feet broad and fifty-four feet high.

On the succeeding day we were more successful, and alter six hours hard climbing reached the summit. It was about thirty feet in dameter and was covered with a scanty vegetation. The view as magnifi THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS OF THE PLACE

and an exhitarating rise to the city behind four nules at full speed, concided this very pleasant excursion. Numerous other trips were made, corcovado was ascended and the Botanical and Public Gardens were visited, and one more extensive journey was taken which showed us more of the physical and pointed condition of the country than any other. On the moraing of February's a large party left the ship about five o'clock. A short pull across the quet harbor—the water just catching the gleam of dayingh, but still phosphorescent in the shadow—brought us to a wharf where carriages were already awaiting us. We were driven through the narrow streets, just awakening to the dust and neat, the noise and confusion o' another day, its aratic courriers being as at home—the oakers with their morning rolls, the shop boys yawning as they took down shutters, and vagabonds sinking away from the doorsteps or alley ways where they had passed the night.

ONE OF THE MORNING SIGHTS
here is, however, more characteristic, and is one which new York might profitably imitate. The minimen go their rounds, not with cans of a blue, unsavory nondescript, out with thee cows thomselves, and milk them directly into the jug or pail of the purchaser, thus almost doing away with the possibility of fraud. The water carts, too, were going from door to door furnishing the daily supply, as nearly all the water used in Rio is obtained in this inconvenient manner. A short drive brought us to the station of the Dom Pedro II. Raifroad, where, through the kindness of the chief engineer of the load, a special car was provided for us on the express train, which started at six o'clock. We were not ion; in bassing from the suburbs into the open country, one of the most remarkable signits about the outskirts of the city being the immense congregation of buzzards surrounding the slaughter houses and performing their duty as scavengers with much more fidelity than the employes of the health officials in our large cities.

After we had left the city behind us the sc earth officials in our large cities.

After we had left the city behind us the scenery

After we had left the city behind us the scenery became highly picturesque and increased in beauty as we ascended. The road on which we were traveling is a very remarkable one, traversing a section of the country which presented formidable obstacles, and only overcome at last by an unusual combination of skill, energy and perseverance in a few individuals. In going eleven miles we passed through thirteen tunnels—one of them a mile and a half long, having cost \$1,500,000, and piercing the Sena do Mar, an extensive range of mountains. Entering on one side, in four or five minutes you emerge on the other, sometimes having been whisked in that short time from sunny skies and pleasant weather into clouds and storms. The whole road cost about fifteen millions of dolars and is owned entirely by the government. When the branch roads now in process of construction are finished there will be from 500 to 600 miles of rail-road leading to and from Rio and the neighboring towns. The hillsides on the track of the road were covered with disused and neglected coffee plantations.

covered with disused and neglected coffee plantations.

In preparing land for the growth of coffee they cut down all the wood growing on it, leave it to dry on the ground and burn it. They then set out seedling coffee trees and for three or four years raise indian corn between the rows. When the coffee begins to bear, if it is hoed well and the dead leaves are gamered about the roots of the trees, it will do well for at least torty or fity years. In this country SLAVE LABOR, tropical indolence and abundant fresh land have induced great neglect. The custom of descring ground rendered unprofitable by use for new localities is now exhausting this valley, as it did the valleys of the Nile, the Tigris and the Euphrates, giving use to the too appropriate comparison of mankind to a swarm of locusts having "a paradise before them, a desert behind them." A little before noon we reached the town of Entre Rios, situated near where the rivers Pacaya and Paranybuna, empty themselves into the Parahybu, a stream along whose banks we had been journeying nearly all the morning. Here we left the cars and entered, or rather mounted, a stage coach furnished us by the Superintendent of the roads of the Union Industrial Company. Over this road we travelled for the remainer of the day, and in six hours reached Juiz de Fora, after a ride which but a few years since would have required two or three days and involve muca difficulty or even danger.

which two or three days and involve muca difficulty or even danger.

The improvement is due altogether to the exertions of the gentlemen who constitute the Union industrial Company. The narrow, crooked, perilinous mule paths which for a long time were the only highways of the country have been transformed into roads, macadamized, gravelled, rolled and provided with gutters, stone and iron bridges and wayside chaets for obtaining relays of mules. They are everywhere graded with great skill, and pass through one or two of the rienest provinces in Brazil. For some time after their construction it seemed as though they would be unbrofitable, but now it is a pleasure to state that their founders and pulldars are

Deing fully remunerated. Some idea of the usefulness of these reads finay be formed from the fact that before they were opened it cost the planters in the province of Minas Geraes about four dollars per numited pounds to have coffee conveyed to itio, while now it can be done for less than one dollar and a nall—thus not only adding to the orosperity of many individuals, but also enriching the government by greatly increasing the experiation of coffee. At Juiz de Fora, the present northern terminus of the road, we saw a team of fourteen builocks about starting for the gold mines, and drawing only a ton and a half of sait, which article had been conveyed to that point in quantities of four or five tons, drawn by only five miles. As there is an immense traffic in this article, any such reduction in the cost of conveying it initiand is of great importance. One method by which the government has rewarded the projectors of these roads is by allowing them to carry their coffee over the railroad at twenty-five per cent less freight charges than the usual rate until it amounts to \$150,000 per annum. The roads cost about six millions of dollars, part of which was furnished by the government. During the ascent from Entre Rios we followed the course of the Parabybuna, a rapid, narrow, howing little stream, full of rocks, ripples, cassades and islets, and, although apparently lasignificant as we saw it, capable of becoming a introduction of the company, dotted the fandscape with patches of neat cottages, and all along the route we saw gangs of workmen, now on one side of us, now on the other, grading a dievelling a road for the extension of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad, which follows the same general course as the turnpike. The wild flowers by the wayside were of the gradest beauty and grew in wonderful profusion. Many of them were entirely new to us, but we recognized four or flyc kinds of morning glorles, as many spiderwors, several honeysnokes, magnolias, locusts, mimosas, orchids, melastomas and others. Now and gree his of

surrounding country, visiting several places of in-terest, among them the School of Agriculture, es tablished by the company for the benefit of the neighboring farmers and their children. It has no neignboring rariners and their children. It has not yet been as successful as could be desired, owing to the difficulty of obtaining teachers who combine a proper knowledge of the subject and an acquaintance with the national language and customs. During this trip we left the "coach and lour," which had, as usual, been placed at our disposal, and turned from the main road into a small footpath. A few hundred yards, walk disclosed to us a little inn, and directly facing it, on the other side of the path, not ten yards distinct, a diminuitive chapel, those being the only two dwellings in sight. On the door of the latter was a cross; over that of the former, at inscription, which, translated from German doggered into corresponding English, ran thus:—

Father Noah planted wine,
For which our hearts give praise;
Gambrians foaming beer hath brewed,
That every thirst allays.

So walk within and choose between

So walk within and choose between The sparkle and the foam; Your host will see, in case of need, That you drink not alone.

The sparkle and the foam;
Your host will see, in case of need,
They coulfronted each other, not with an air of hostility, not as if representing vice and virtue, or even sin and absolution, but conveying, to us at least, the idea of a comoination of physical and spiritual usefulness which was very pieasant. We were well received by the proprietor, a septuagenarian, who was an exclientenant in the Austrian army, and who showed us a medal given him by the Kaiser, Franz Joseph, in 1848, for honorable conduct. It is needless to remark that he gave us no reason to doubt the truthfulness of his motio, and that we parted with the best wishes on both sides.

The next morning we retraced our mountain road to Entre Rios, and, continuing in another direction through the valley of Plabanha, we reached PETROPOLS

about dusk. It is a little city, sixuated at an elevation of 2,500 feet, in the midst of the Organ Mountains, so called from the resemblance of their slender peaks to the pipes of an organ. It was originally settled by the natives and a few Germans, but owing to the difficulty of access and the extreme steepness of all the surrounding cultivable hand it did not prosper. Some years ago an imperial palace was creeted there, and a fine road connecting with a railroad was built. The royal family visit there during the summer mouths, and are, of course, accompanied or followed by all the wealthy and lashlonable Brazilians, and the town has become very flourishing. We remained there one day, visiting the points of interest and collecting specimens, and then proceeded by coach, railway and steam to Rio, concluding a most memorable excursion, for much of the pleasure of which we are indebted to Mr. Eilison, the Chief Engineer of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad, and to Mr. Morritt, the Superintendent of the Union Industrial Company, both of whom accompanied us throughout the trip and were indefingable in their arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment. During our stoppage nere considered of great importance, but was found to pr unaccustomed climate, with its great neat and the extreme variability in the actinic force of the sun's rays, it becomes evident that the obstacles in the way of the successful performance of this duty were neither few nor slight. It is gratifying to be able to state that many of them have been overcome, and that, although this work has har-life commenced, we have obtained some accurate representations of the soft parts of marine animals, which could not be preserved in alcohol or in any other known way.

ther known way.

After leaving here our next stoppage will be at Montevideo, where we will probably remain but for a short time, then proceeding to the Falkiand Islands, and thence to the Straits.

Professor Agass'z's Mortification

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 23, 1872. The Hassler has departed for the River Plate and Magellan Straits, but will probably not delay at Montevideo, as it seems that, owing to the Argentine authorities' order to put vessels from Montevideo in fifteen days' quarantine, unless those from clean ports in Brazil be submitted to eight days quarantine in Montevideo, the Montevidean anthor. itles have been forced to impose eight days' quarantine on vessels touching at any port of Brazil, though the port may be entirely free from yellow

ever, as Rio is.

The Scientific Commission was busy throughout its stay in making collections and examinations. Professor Agassiz nimself made, among other trips, one to the Southern Parahyoa River, in its upper part, and, to his great glee, obtained a considerable number of unde-scribed species, many entirely new to science, which were safely placed in a copper barrel containing alcohol to preserve them in condition fo examination and study at leisure. On the return to examination and study at leisure. On the return to Rio the party stopped for the night at the residence of Dr. Gunning, or Palmeiras, situated on a bold spur of the mountain range facing the seaboard, and the precious barrel was deposited, for better preservation, in the basement of the house. In the morning, as the host passed the kitchen, on his way to the bathroom, he heard and smelled fish frying briskly, and, rejoicing at being able to afford his guests the in that piace rare iuxury of fish, he stopped to ask where the cook had been lucky enough to purchase them. He learned then, to his mexpressible dismay, that the zealous black cook had drawn the fish from the alcohol, and that at that moment the ast of Professor Agassiz's treasure was frying in the pan.

The disappointment and grief of the great ichthyologist were prolound, for he had been greatly elated by the success of his excursion and the scentific value of the collection, and his host, as

entenyologist were procound, for he had been greatly ented by the success of his excursion and the scientific value of the collection, and his host, as soon as possible, started to the Parahyba and set to work all the fishermen he could get to try and repair the mischief done. A similar thing happened to the Professor on his previous visit to Brazil.

WHISKEY ESTABLISHMENT DESTROYED.

LOUISVILLE, March 21, 1872. George H. Dearen's large distillers, together with the bonded warehouse adjoining, near Campbells-ville, Taylor county, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Between four and five hundred Monday morning. barrels of sour mash whiskey, belonging to Thompbarrels of sour mash whiskey, belonging to 'mompson & Co., of this city, in the warehouse, were also
destroyed. The loss is estimated at between forty
and forty-five thousand dollars. The insurance is
\$37,000, and is divided among the following companiles:—The Queen and Royal, of Liverpool; the Underwriters' and Westchester, of New York; the
Home, of Columbus, and the Compactee, of Albauy.

COUNT BEUST.

The Austrian Ex-Premier Interviewed by a Herald Correspondent.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mistrust of the Institution of International Tribunal.

BELIEVES PEACE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

The Security and the Dangers of the Austrian Empire.

BLACK AND RED INTERNATIONALS.

MUNICH, Feb. 28, 1872. Count Beust, with his Countess, arrived at the Bayerische Hof on Sunday evening, the 18th instant, on his way from Italy to London, via ing the acquaintances which he made here during perhaps an effect of the day's journey, but it appeared to me as if the twelve months since I saw him frequently in the Ministerium at Vienna, and at Ofen eighteen months ago, when he stood at the zenith of his power, had added at least ten years to his age. Something of bitterness appeared to have clung to the corners of his mouth, though his amuability is the same as ever. RECEIVED BY THE COUNT.

This afternoon, in answer to my request for a short interview with His Excellency, with the intention of transmitting the result of the same to you, I was informed by the Count's courier that His Excellency desired to speak with me, at his room, No. 5, and he added, "You are to please to walk in without waiting to be announced." As this intima-tion signified that I need not don the official dress coat I immediately descended to the Count's rooms, where I found him awaiting me. With his biandest smile and a cordial ministerial welcome, he invited me to take a seat upon the sofa, and after some introductory remarks began an interesting though brief, conversation, which he permitted me to note down as he spoke. His Excelle have, doubtless, importance as official utterances of the Austrian government, since it is a generally ac-cepted fact here that the Count's recent visits to Versallies and Rome, and now to Munich and Dres-den, though we are always informed that the Count is renewing his old official acquaintance, have an entirely official character. What His Excellency's mission is we know not.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. The Count began at once upon the all-engrossing question of the day—the Alabama question. His remarks were spontaneous. I did not feel at liberty, in view of the post Count Beust now filis in London, to put any questions, or my booty might have been somewhat richer. He said :- "That there will be peace I think is undoubted. True, it is not the province of Austria to meddle with the question at all, but it is the greatest wish of both government and people that England and America should come to an understanding; the more so as our Austrian policy inclines very much to a good understanding with England, and by maintaining peace there it is the best way to prevent any new conflict in Europe. And I think that all the Powers of Europe approve of such a polic"."

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS. Of the much-praised institution of international tribunals Count Beust spoke unfavorably, saying, "I hope and trust that in the Alabama question England and America will come to a good under-standing, but, truly, 1 always had a great mistrust of such international tribunals. You have a very amiable minister in Vienna, Mr. Jay; he is very fond of good dinner speeches every year at the anniver-sary of Washington's Birthday, and at the last fessary of washington's britishay, at the merits and tival he made a long speech about the merits and the results to be gained from the new system of arbitration inaugurated by the Treaty of Washington; but I replied:—"Certainly, I was quite of the same opinion, and entertained the best hopes, but I could not refrain from making the observation that before the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, after the Crimean war, when this new principle of mediation and arbitration was established, and it was expected that it would interiere for the purpose of this treaty Europe enjoyed a perfect peace of about forty years; but after these principles had been proclaimed we had three wars within fourteen years These three wars were the Italian, the German-Austrian and the French war. And so I could not refrain from making this observation; but I shall be very happy if the arbitration succeed. In Europe, however, the system can never be successful unless all the great Powers agree to adopt it."

A LITTLE INTERRUPTION.

I have transcribed the Count's remarks on the Alabama question out of the order in which he spoke. He reverted to the condition of Austria re-peatedly. I should have allowed myself several important questions nad not the Countess entered the room and invited the Count to favor some lad visitors with his presence. The Countess is stately dame, remarkably well preserved, and otherwise I should have been induced to describe he more fully had she not thus threatened me with the speedy loss of His Excellency. But I gained still some minutes of grace until the impatient clos ing of the door leading into the ladies' department called the Count and-well, your correspondentto mind that the interview must abruptly close.

"Excellency," said I, in the meantime, "I would have been glad to hear something about the internal condition of Austria, about your many nation alities, the future of the Czechs. Poles, Croats, then the Internationals, Old and New Catholics, Panslavism and the rest,"

The Count smiled, adding that he had been away from Vienna so long that he had almost gotten out of home politics altogether, but added, "When I left the most difficult thing on hand was the relation between Austria and Prussta. There is the best understanding between them, and it will be maintained henceforth most sincerely."

INTERNAL QUESTIONS. "On the other hand, in the internal questions, there are always the old difficulties, though the parliamentary business is going on pretty well. The budget will be voted, and the Ministry is supported by the majority, and this is a progress."

THE CROATS AND THE CZECHS. "What about the Croats and Czechs, Excel-

"With the Croatians it is a very difficult thing, because the Croatian question is connected with the Servian question. But in Austria such questions will remain open for a long time, and no great danger result from them. Such a question is not one of great danger for the monarchy and the empire in our days. Though, for instance, in the United States you have always the Germans, the Irish, the French, still that is another thing altogether. In America it is a great advantage that you have no neighbors exercising an attractive influence. For instance, we have Germany, we have Italy, and we have Russia, which is considered by our Sciaves as the protecting Sciavic power. Such things you have not. Otherwise, during your great civil war it would have been very injurious to you."

I read between the lines thus:-As long as Austria is at peace her existence is not threatened; but should she have war with any of her neighbors she has to contend not only with the hostile army, but the tendency of the nationalities to give their sympathics to related peoples-the Germans, for stance, to the new German empire, the Czechs and other Sciaves to Russia, the Croatians to Servia. "Shall we be likely to hear much more from the

Czechs, Excellency ?" "They are now much calmer than they were. There are always great difficulties connected with

this question. I once tried to settle it, and if I had been a little better supported by the German party, which was too much opposed to me and showed a little too much pedantry. I think a solution of the question would have been found four years ago. But afterwards the parties were too much opposed."

"Do you imagine, Excellency, that the Austrian empire will remain with the dualistic principle; or will not federalism have to be adopted, in order to satisfy the different nationalities?"

"Federalism," he answered, "is a very dangerous system with us. Dualism was quite necessary and unavoldable, and was made on the best terms possible. But dualism is sufficient. But between Bohemia and Hungary there is a great difference. The Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; but in Bohemia you have 3,000,000 of Czechs and 2,000,000 of Germans, and the 2,000,000 Germans reject this ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians, the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution; the other difference is, the Hungarians are always unanimous for maintaining the ancient constitution to the description of the descrip tion; the other difference is, the Hungarians have always maintained the imperial constitu tion, and have always remained fatthful to it, and have suffered much on account of their fidelity. I wish it were possible to come to an understanding with the Czechs. What makes them so strong is the alliance between the nobility and the Bohemian national party—an ailiance which in many respects is very curious and difficult to understand, the nobility are thoroughly Catholic and the Czechs are, for the great part, Hussites; so that there is a certain compromise. But, as I stated before, the situation in Austria is not at all dangerous, and bet-

INTERNATIONALS-BLACK AND RED. It is known that Bismarck and Beust have taken steps in common against the "Internationals," and after the Count's remarks about America, given above, I said:-"But, Excellency, you have the In-

ternationals, like we have." The Count answered, "Yes, we have the Interna-tionals, like you have." Then he switched off the track and began with the Czechs again, evidently

not intending to reveal anything on this point. "And you have," I added, "also the Black Internationals in Austria?"

"Yes," he answered. "But I believe I did a good thing. I consider the abrogation of the concordat in Austria as my principal work, though it was not the struggle, as it appears in Northern German and in Bavaria, has produced in these countries much more excitement than in Austria, because I had removed the very things that are now causing

"And Excellency, in regard to Rome, may we take Count Andrassy's words to the Catholic deputation, wherein he gives us to understand that Austria will not interfere in favor of the Pope, in reinstating him in his temporal power, as indicating Austrian policy?"

"Count Andrassy," said the Count, "has adopted my own principles-those of non-interference in re gard to Rome, and this policy will be very strictly

THE CONCLUSION. The Count's presence with the ladies appearing not capable of further postponement the conversation here ended, to my regret, since there are so upon which the words of a statesman so universally esteemed as Count Beust would be of the greatest interest. It is very possible, however, that the Count will be induced to make a few banquet seeches in London, when he may give you a more thorough expose of Austrian and European affairs The Count leaves by the six o'clock (to-morrow

DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

morning) train for Dresden.

The Typhold Fever at the House of the Good Shepherd -The Authorities to Blame. Much has been written about the appearance of

the typnoid fever in the House of the Good

Shepherd, that most laudable of charities in

Brooklyn, which extends the helping Christian hand to the outcast and fallen and lifts them from the slum when the door of the world is closed agains the unfortunate. In thickly settled communities alone can the real excellence of this haven be ap-preciated, and yet there are but few persons, comparatively speaking, in our midst, who realize the meritorious nature of the work of the self-sacrincing Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy who manage this institution. About a week ago the typhoid fever made its appearance at the House of the Good Shepherd, in Henry street, near Atlantic, Brooklyn, and several of the inmates sickened. The worthy Sisters night and day labored at the bedside of the afflicted inmates with unremitting attention and that motherly solicitude for which the order of which they are members is so universally known. The fear engendered in the minds of those who were in health led many of them to seek their conch, and they, too, became invalids, until forty-two of the inmates were numvalids, until forty-two of the inmates were bered on the sick list. The only claimed by death was one of the ful Sisters in attendance, who died on Monday last. The situation becoming alarming, the surgeon in attendance upon the house, Dr. simms, reported the fact to the nealth authorities, and the latter visited the premises and made ar rangements for the removal of several of the patients to the County Hospital, Flatbusn. Accord ingly twenty-one of the sick were removed on Wednesday and yesterday. The remaining patients, among whom are three of the Sisters, are progressing nicely under the treatment and care adm inistered. Dr. Simms states that want of proper venulation was the primary cause of the appear ance of typhoid fever, and also that the drainage system is imperfect. He also states that there were really but twenty well marked cases of typnoid fever, and that the remaining were mild in form. The Sister Superior and Sister Mary Magdalen stated to a representative of the HERALD who visited the institution yesterday that unjust stigma had been cast upon the house by the local press, who had designated it as "a pest house," a "fever nest," &c. They felt aggreeved because of the fact that the authorities had been repe ate ly applied to for relief, for more suitable rope ate.liy applied to for relief, for more suitable house accommodations, but they had turned a deaf ear to toe appeal. They had never refused admission to any object of charity that had been presented for sheiter and care. In instances where children had been turned out of doors late at night and had sought the snelter of the House of the Good Shepherd, without which succor their fate would be sad indeed, the practical work of this institution was illustrated. Thus it is that while untainking persons may raise their voices against the mismanagement of this, that or the other struggling effort in the rare cause of such charity they will not nelp to correct the matter of which they complain by providing the proper means. In the present instance it remains but to be said that this noble institution, established in Brooklyn within the past few years. tremains but to be said that this noble institution, established in Brooklyn within the past few years, is indispensable; yet the means for its mannenance are altogether inadequate to the requirements of the object in view. The house (formerly used as a dwelling) is by lar too small to meet the ever-growing demands upon its resources. This lact is now forcibly brought before the Christian public in the prevalence of a disease over which the management has no control. The good Sisters, cut off as they are from communication with the outer world, can but labor in the narrow confines of the home for the outcasts of society, and if need be lay down their lives for failen numanity. A noble Christian work, with a heavenly reward surely; but will not the community go to the resoue and provide a more suitable and fitting building in which the outcast may find shelter?

community go to the rescue and provide a more suntable and fitting building in which the outcast may find shelter?

Fifteen cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, have been reported at the Brooklyn Health Office within the past week, three of which were within the past twenty-four hours. This circumstance has attracted no small degree of attention on the part of the medical faculty, the disease being rare in this vicinity and of a latal type. Dr. shepherd, City Physician, made a post-mortem examination on the body of a boy named Reed, aged eleven years, who died suddenly on Tuesday evening at 965 Myrtle avenue of the disease in question. The Doctor does not believe this lever to be contagious—that is, from contact with the patient, "unless the system is in a condition to receive it." It is developed by a peculiar condition of the system, combined with atmospherical circlet. There are cases of recovery, but more from natural than medicinal causes or medical treatment, and such cases are very rare. It it should become epidemic it would be far more ital than the small-pox (which holds its own). It has been epidemic in a town in Massachusetts, where it carried of one-third of the population in a few months. It generally gains more headway in inland towns than in seaports, owing to the great difference in the atmosphere. There might be, in the opinion of Dr. Shepherd, premonitory symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis becoming epidemic in Brooklyn, judging from the number of cases thus far reported to the Sanitary Board. It is generally fatal inside of forty-eight hours. The symptoms are pains at the back of the neck, in the upper portion of the spinal column, vomiting, deitrium, unconsciousness and deaths.

CATACAZY'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF

The Czar Receives Him Coldly and Gortschakoff Will Not See Him Without Witnesses.

Diplomatically Dead-Prince Gortschakoff Play. ing Old Abe's Role-A Significant Hint-Going to Turn His Attention to Journalism-What Catacasy Knows About Buffalo Hunting-Departure of Baron Offenberg for America.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24, 1872. Catacazy arrived here some days ago, and was im-mediately received by the Emperor, with whom he remained closeted about an hour and a hair. He gives out that he has made his peace with his imperial master, having convinced him that he was not rial master, having convinced him that he was not in the least to biame for the extraordinary course pursued towards him by Mr. Fish. So far as I can learn, however, he was received very coluly by the Emperor, and he only succeeded in grawing a smile from him by recounting in a lively and witty manner some of the adventures of Alexis in America. He is considered a great failure here, and, so far as I can learn, a dead man in the diplomatic world.

GORTSCHAROFF'S RECEPTION OF HIM GORTSCHAROFF'S RECEPTION OF HIM

is said to have been in about this wise: He decil receiving him in the first place without witne to the interview, upon the ground that he was afraid Catacazy would misrepresent what passed between them, and several other persons were admitted to an audience at the same time. When it came to Catacazy's turn Gortschakoff said:—"M. Catacazy, I wish to tell you a story. Once upon a time, when the birth of a noble princess was being

ALL OF THE FAIRIES

came, each bringing a fairy gift as an offering. There was one wicked old fairy, however, that came without being invited; and, because she was of-fended at the slight which had been put upon her, she brought one gift which destroyed all the gifts of the others. I think, Mr. Catacazy, this fairy must have presided at your birth; for, although you have the gifts of intelligence, eloquence, skill, learning and no small amount of talent, you have been endowed with one other thing which spoils them all, and that is a very loose tongue.

PREPARING HIS DEFENCE.

This is, at least, the story which is told here.
Catacazy is now engaged in preparing his defence. for as yet he has only given a verbal account of the affair and of the causes which led to the quarrel with Mr. Fish. He expresses himself as being per-fectly confident of his ability to clear himself of the charges brought against him by our government, and is as bitter as ever in his talk about the President and Secretary of State. He claims the right of publishing his defence to the world as a set-off to Mr. Fish's publications, but Gorschakoff gave

BATHER SIGNIFICANT answer that as long as he was in the employ of the government he could not be allowed to do so; that in case, however, he should wish to retire to private life the government, having no control over his actions, could not hinder his publishing anything he should choose. I do not know whether Mr. Cata cazy looks upon this in the light of a hint or not.

ANOTHER SAD BLOW.

Probably the worst thing that has happened him yet—a circumstance that will tell against him more than anything else—is the report of Mr. Clay, our former Minister here, having written a letter to Gortschakoff defending Catacazy and attacking our government. I do not think that Mr. Pinh, or even Bancroft Davis, with all his malice, would have wished any greater evil to befall their enemy than the iriendship and support of Mr. Clay, and I am sure there is nothing that will hurt him so much in the eyes of Gortschakoff as this recom mendation from our ex-Minister. It is a weight that a much stronger man than Mr. Catacazy would sink under.

CATACAZY'S SAD FATE. Whatever be the result of Baron Offenberg's mis-sion, whether his reports to his government be favorable or otherwise, I think there is little doubt of the fate in store for Catacazy. His great fault negligence of a precept of Talleyrand, which he embodied in a command to his subordinates when he said, "Surtout pont de zele." Had Catacazy remembered this precept, and showed less zeal in serving, as he supposed, the interests of his government, he would have avoided all the scandal and the consequent little "unpleasantness" at present

existing between the two countries. GOING TO TURN JOURNALIST. regarded as a man capable of becoming a great journalist, and they advise him, I understand, to turn his attention to that profession in the future instead of diplomacy. Perhaps this plan is suggested by the fact of his having been formerly manager of the official journal here, in the admin istration of which he gave evidence of great literary capacity and administrative ability. He is certainly very ready and witty man, not without talent, and were it not for a rash and impetuous nature, and a very loose and venomous tongue, he might yet have distinguished himself in the diplomatic

world. He said a very good thing the other day apropos

of the Grand Duke's famous buffalo hunt. He was at Baron Offenberg's when General Pornutz came in. They recognized each other at once and shook hands, the Consul welcoming him back to his native land. A copy of the HERALD was lying on the table, which contained an account of the but falo hunt, and the latter, picking it up, remarked:-"What a pity it is you did not stay long enough to take part in the sport, which seems to have been

"An!" replied Catacazy, laughing, "I saw enough of your American buffaio hunting. Unfortunately, however. I was the buffalo."

THE NEW MINISTER. Baron Offenberg lett here vesterday, bearing with him the good wishes of everybody. He intends stopping a few days in the Baltic provinces, where his estates are; from there he goes to London, where he will stop a short time, intending to sail for America about the 1st of April.

From the conversations I have had with the Baron latterly I am convinced that the representations of Mr. Catacazy have not had the slightest effect upon the favorable opinions of America and American states men previously entertained by him—opinions I often had occasion to remark long before he had any hopes of being sent to Washington. I would bespeak for him the hearitest welcome and the kindliest reception; and, indeed, he is such a kindly disposed, genial, warm-hearted, old-fashioned gentleman that it is difficult to conceive how he could be treated otherwise. He was exceedingly liked in only foreign Minister there that showed himsel really and truly a friend.

The Russian government, in sending such a man to Washington, has given proof of a desire on its part to do everything possible in order to effect a conciliation; and, indeed, I am assured that the delay in replacing Catacazy was, in great paracaused by the wish to send Baron Offenberg. which they could not do upon the instant, the com plicated state of the Strasburg Railway question not permitting the withdrawal of the Russian Minister at such a critical moment.

This fact ought to be borne in mind in our est mation of the blame to be attached to the two gov-ernments. A suitable man for such an important position is not always to be found without making many changes, and this cannot be done hastily without much inconvenience.

I am sure that if our government meets the advances of Russia in the spirit of conclitation in which they are now made through Baron Offenberg the task of reconcillation will be a light one.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 21, 1872. On a vote in the Legislature to-day of want of confidence the government was austained by a ma-